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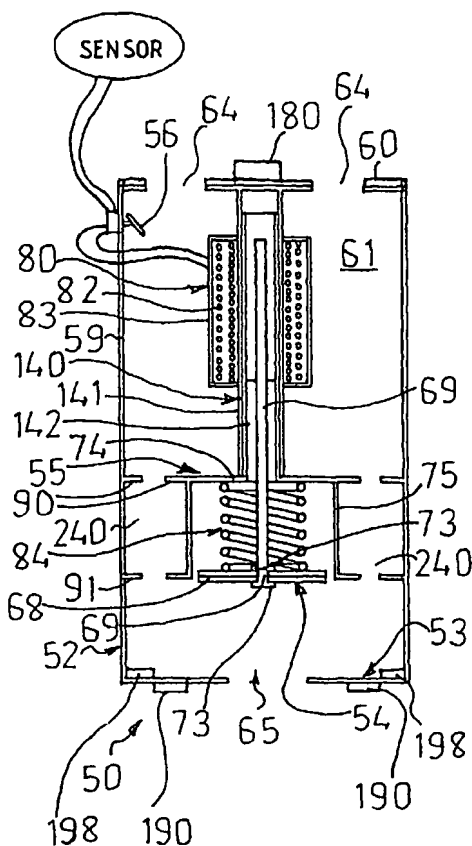
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(54) Title: A SHUT-OFF VALVE ASSEMBLY



(57) Abstract: A shut-off valve assembly (50) for regulating the flow of fluid through or from a fluid line. The assembly (50) comprises: a body (52) attachable to or within a fluid line and having a chamber (61) therein with inlets (64) and an outlet (65) for fluid from the fluid line; a valve seat (53) that provides the outlet (65); a baffle arrangement including a baffle housing (55); a valve member (54) having a sealing member (68) moveable between a shielded position, whereby the sealing member is substantially shielded by the baffle housing (55) from a fluid stream moving from the inlets (64) to outlet (65), and an unshielded position, whereby the sealing member (68) can be forced by the fluid flow against the valve seat (53) to seal the outlet (65) and a drive means for moving the sealing member (68) between the shielded and unshielded positions. The drive means can be a mechanical linkage from a float or a direct drive from a solenoid. The solenoid can be activated by sensors determining the level of fluid in a container being filled, the sensor being a laser sensor, an infrared sensor, a micro-switch triggered by a float, or weight upon a pressure sensitive mat.

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TITLE OF THE INVENTION

A SHUT-OFF VALVE ASSEMBLY

This invention relates to a shut-off valve assembly for regulating the flow of fluid through or from a tap or pipe or other type of fluid line.

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

A problem with most conventional taps is that if left on by accident, then fluid will continue to flow from the tap until the tap has been turned off or until the source of the fluid has depleted of fluid. An associated problem is that a receptacle (eg. basin, tub or sink) being filled with fluid may overflow and the fluid overflow may cause damage to surrounding benches, fixtures, flooring and furnishings.

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Methods for preventing fluid overflows are known. One way in which an overflow can be prevented is to use a sink that has an overflow outlet. When the fluid level reaches the overflow outlet, the fluid level ceases to rise as the fluid simply drains through the overflow outlet.

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Another method for preventing overflows entails using a sink plug having an overflow tube extending through the plug, wherein the tube extends to a point below a top rim of the sink. Overfilling the sink is prevented as fluid simply drains through the tube and plug into the sink outlet.

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Although the above-mentioned methods may be effective in preventing overflows from occurring, the methods do not solve the primary problem that fluid will continue to flow from the tap until either the tap has been turned off or the source of the fluid is depleted of fluid.

OBJECT OF THE INVENTION

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a shut-off valve assembly that minimises or overcomes a problem referred to above

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In a broadest form of the invention, there is provided a shut-off valve assembly for regulating the flow of fluid through or from a fluid line, said assembly comprising:

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- a body attachable to or within a fluid line and having at least one chamber therein with at least one inlet and one outlet for fluid from the fluid line;

- a valve seat that provides the outlet;

- a baffle arrangement located within the chamber;

- a valve member having a sealing member movable between a shielded position, whereby the sealing member is substantially shielded by the baffle arrangement from a fluid stream

moving from said inlet to said outlet, and an unshielded position, whereby the sealing member is movable by the fluid stream against the valve seat to seal the outlet; and

a drive for moving the sealing member between the shielded and unshielded positions.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

5 The body can be attached to or within the fluid line (eg. tap or pipe) by any suitable means known to persons skilled in the art. If the body is to be attached to an end of a threaded tap then the body can, for example, have a like threaded end. Alternatively, the assembly can have a hydraulic coupling for quick and easy attachment of the body to a variety of unthreaded taps. Such couplings are well known in the art. The body can have opposing threaded ends for
10 attachment between adjacent pipe sections.

 If the body is to be fitted within the fluid line itself, then the body can, for instance, have an outer threaded surface for attachment to a like-threaded inner surface of a pipe. Alternatively, the body can friction fit within a part of the fluid line, such as within an interior compartment of a tap.

15 The body can be of any suitable shape and size. The body can comprise two or more connecting pieces. Preferably, the body has a cylindrical sidewall and an attachable end cap, and the end cap has the inlet. The end cap can provide access to the valve member etc. for maintenance or replacement. If the body is to be attached to an end of a threaded tap, then the end cap can have a threaded spout and the inlet can be located at the end of the spout.

20 The baffle arrangement can comprise any suitable number and arrangement of baffle walls. Preferably, the baffle arrangement comprises a baffle housing for housing the sealing member when in the shielded position. The baffle housing can have a top wall and at least one sidewall, and the sidewall can extend from the top wall towards the valve seat. The baffle housing together with the body can define at least one passage through which fluid can flow to
25 the outlet.

 The chamber can have flow restrictors for slowing the flow of fluid from the inlet to the outlet. Any suitable type of flow restrictor can be used. Preferably, the baffle arrangement comprises additional walls for slowing the flow of fluid. More preferably, perforated walls extend between the baffle housing and the body to slow fluid flow.

30 The valve member can be of any suitable shape and size. The sealing member can comprise a support disk having a rubber surface facing the valve seat. The rubber surface can be provided by, for instance, a disk of neoprene or like material, or a teflon O-ring. An opposing surface of the support disk can be dome-shaped.

The valve member can have a stem extending from the sealing member. Preferably, the stem is rod-shaped.

The valve seat can be of any suitable shape and size. The valve seat can have a rubber surface facing the sealing member. The rubber surface can be provided by, for instance, a layer of neoprene or like material, or an O-ring. The outlet can be provided by a central aperture of the valve seat. Alternatively, if the chamber has more than one outlet, then these can be provided by a plurality of apertures spaced about the valve seat. The apertures can be annularly spaced about the valve seat. The valve seat can have an annular groove for receiving an O-ring of the sealing member, and one or more outlets can be located within the groove.

10 An outer periphery of the valve seat can be threaded and can be attached to a like threaded region of the body, or between like threaded regions of the body.

The assembly can have a pressure relief valve for venting fluid from the chamber after the sealing member has sealed the outlet. Without a pressure relief valve it may be difficult to detach the assembly from the fluid line. Any suitable type of pressure relief valve arrangement can be used. The pressure relief valve can be in the form of a tap or a spring-loaded push-button valve that extends from the body. Spring-loaded push-button valves and the like are known in the art. Alternatively, the valve seat can have a pressure relief outlet that is sealable with a toggle. The toggle can have an aperture that can be aligned with the pressure relief outlet of the valve seat in order to vent fluid from the chamber. The toggle can extend through the body, and the aperture of the toggle can be positioned by sliding the toggle relative to the valve seat.

20 If the assembly does not have a pressure relief valve for venting fluid from the chamber, then the valve member can be adapted such that fluid can slowly leak between the sealing member and the stem.

Components of the assembly can comprise brass, steel, ceramics or plastics material, or any other suitable type of material.

Any one or more of the above-mentioned features can be present in the preferred forms of the invention described hereafter.

According to a first preferred form of the present invention, there is provided a shut-off valve assembly for restricting the flow of fluid from a fluid line into a receptacle when the fluid level within the receptacle reaches a predetermined level, said assembly comprising:

30 a body attachable to a fluid line and having an upper chamber and a lower chamber therein each with at least one inlet and one outlet for fluid from the fluid line;

a valve seat that provides the outlet for the upper chamber;

a baffle arrangement located within the upper chamber;

a valve member having a sealing member movable between a shielded position, whereby said sealing member is substantially shielded by the baffle arrangement from a fluid stream moving from the upper chamber inlet to the upper chamber outlet, and an unshielded position, 5 whereby the sealing member is movable by the fluid stream against the valve seat to seal the upper chamber outlet; and

a drive, comprising a float pivotally connected to the valve member, for moving the sealing member between the shielded and unshielded positions,

with the construction and arrangement being such that when the float rises with the fluid 10 level in a receptacle to a predetermined level, the sealing member moves to the unshielded position.

This first preferred form of the invention is particularly suitable for preventing basins, bathtubs, sinks and the like from overflowing with water.

The first preferred form of the invention can have one or more of the features described 15 in respect of the broadest form of the invention.

The valve member can have a stem, the valve seat can have a central opening through which extends the stem, and the stem can further extend through the lower chamber outlet.

The assembly can have a stem guide located within the lower chamber for guiding the movement of the stem. The stem guide can comprise a sleeve containing a bush, such as a nylon 20 bush, and the stem can extend through the sleeve.

The drive can be of any suitable construction. Preferably, the drive further comprises a pivot arm that interconnects the stem and float and is pivotable relative to the body. The pivot arm can be of any suitable shape and size. The pivot arm can be connected to the stem and float in any suitable way. The pivot arm can be pivotally connected to any suitable region of the 25 body. The pivot arm can extend through an opening within a sidewall of the body.

The assembly can have a deflector located within the lower chamber for deflecting fluid away from the stem guide and for dispersing the fluid stream that may otherwise impede the pivoting action of the pivot arm. The deflector can be of any suitable shape and size. Preferably, the deflector extends from the valve seat, the stem guide is located within the deflector, and a 30 lower end of the deflector extends through the lower chamber outlet and is pivotally connected to the pivot arm. More preferably, the deflector is of general cylindrical shape and a lower end of the deflector flares towards a sidewall of the body.

The float can comprise any suitable float known to persons skilled in the art. Preferably, the float is a ball float. The ball float can be made of polyurethane.

Preferably, the pivot arm is adjustably connected to the float by way of a float arm that extends from the float. The float arm can be of any suitable shape and size. The float arm can
5 extend substantially parallel to the stem. Preferably, the float arm is rod-shaped.

Preferably, the length of the float arm is adjustable or the point at which the float arm connects to the pivot arm can be adjusted so that the predetermined level can be adjusted for different types of receptacles. The float arm can, for instance, comprise two or more adjustably connecting pieces or the float arm can be telescopic. Alternatively, the float arm can, for
10 instance, have beads spaced therealong and the pivot arm can clip to any one of the beads.

The assembly can have a float arm guide connected to the body for guiding the movement of the float arm. The float arm guide can be of any suitable shape and size. The float arm guide can comprise a sleeve containing a bush, such as a nylon bush, and the float arm can extend through the sleeve.

The pivot arm can have slots through which the stem and float arm can extend, and the
15 stem and float arm can have retainers each side of the elongated slots so that the float arm can pivot the pivot arm and the pivot arm can move the stem. If necessary, rubber or plastic washers can be fitted between the retainers and the slots.

Alternatively, the end of the pivot arm that is connected to the stem can be forked and a
20 narrow neck of the stem can extend therebetween. Preferably, the length of the pivot arm between where the float arm connects and the point at which the pivot arm is connected to the deflector is about three times that of the length of the pivot arm between the said point and where the stem connects.

According to a second preferred form of the present invention, there is provided a shut-
25 off valve assembly for restricting the flow of fluid from a fluid line into a receptacle when a level of fluid within the receptacle reaches a predetermined level, said assembly comprising:

a body attachable to or within a fluid line and having at least one chamber therein with at least one inlet and one outlet for fluid from the fluid line;

a valve seat that provides the outlet;

30 a baffle arrangement located within the at least one chamber;

a valve member having a sealing member movable between a shielded position, whereby said sealing member is substantially shielded by the baffle arrangement from a fluid stream

moving from said inlet to said outlet, and an unshielded position, whereby the sealing member is in the path of the fluid stream and is movable thereby against the valve seat to seal the outlet;

a drive for moving the sealing member between the shielded and unshielded positions;

and

- 5 a sensor system including a first sensor for sensing the level of fluid within a receptacle, with the construction and arrangement being such that when the fluid in the receptacle rises to a predetermined level, the first sensor causes the drive to move the sealing member to the unshielded position.

This second preferred form of the invention is also particularly suitable for preventing
10 basins, bathtubs, sinks and the like from overflowing with water.

The second preferred form of the invention can have one or more of the features described in respect of the broadest form of the invention.

The body can comprise a cylindrical sidewall, an end cap attachable to the sidewall, and the end cap can have a plurality of inlets for the chamber.

- 15 The drive can be of any suitable construction. Preferably, the drive comprises a solenoid, that when energised moves the sealing member to the shielded position, and a biasing member that moves the sealing member to the unshielded position when the solenoid is de-energised. With this arrangement, in the event of a power failure, the sealing member will seal the outlet.

The solenoid can be located between the inlets and a baffle housing. The solenoid can
20 have a hermetically sealed casing. The valve member can have a stem extending from the sealing member and the solenoid can have a magnetic coil that is wound about the stem. The solenoid can be powered by any suitable power source, whether it be a mains supply, a battery, A.C. or D.C.

- Any suitable type of biasing member can be used. Preferably, the biasing member
25 comprises a spring, such as a coil spring that is wound about the stem, and the spring extends between the baffle housing and the sealing member.

The assembly can have a stem guide located within the chamber for guiding the movement of the stem. The stem guide can comprise a sleeve containing a bush, such as a nylon bush, and the stem can extend through the sleeve. Preferably, a stem guide extends between the
30 solenoid and the baffle housing.

The first sensor is preferably wired such that the solenoid is de-energised when the fluid within the receptacle rises to the predetermined level. That is, when the first sensor detects the appropriate fluid level, an electrical circuit with the solenoid is opened.

The first sensor can comprise any suitable type of sensor known to persons skilled in the art. Preferably, the first sensor comprises a pressure-sensitive mat, a laser sensor, an infra-red light sensor, or a micro-switch that is triggered by a float that rises with the rising fluid level within the receptacle.

5 The first sensor can comprise a touch mat that is attachable to a sidewall of the receptacle. The touch mat can extend between a bottom wall and a top of the receptacle, and it can have multiple sensing points. Touch mats and other pressure-sensitive pads are well known in the art, and an example of such a mat is described in the specification of UK patent application no. 2254453, the entire contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

10 Alternatively, the first sensor can comprise a laser sensor that directs a laser beam towards a bottom wall of the receptacle, and when the fluid reaches a predetermined level within the receptacle, the solenoid de-energises. The laser sensor can be mounted to the body or can be independent of the body. The body can, for instance, have mountings for both the laser sensor and a battery.

15 Devices incorporating laser sensors are well known in the art, and an example of such a device is described in the specification of international patent application no. PCT/US96/07495, the entire contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

20 Yet as another alternative, the first sensor can comprise a micro-switch and float arrangement. The float can be attached to the micro-switch by way of an arm of adjustable length, and when the float rises to the predetermined level within the receptacle the arm can trigger the micro-switch such that the solenoid is de-energised. The micro-switch and float can be connected to the body or can be independent of the body.

25 The sensor system can include a keypad/display unit (or the like) for programming what the predetermined level of fluid will be, for displaying the charge on the battery, and so forth. This unit can be integrated with the body and/or the first sensor, or the unit can be independent of both. The unit can be integrated with the receptacle.

30 Preferably, the sensor system further comprises a second sensor for sensing the flow of fluid through the chamber. Any suitable type of sensor can be used. Preferably, the second sensor comprises a flow switch that closes an electrical circuit to energise the solenoid when fluid is flowing through the chamber, and if fluid is not flowing through the chamber, then the circuit is opened and the solenoid is de-energised. The flow switch can be mounted to a sidewall of the body.

Preferably, the first sensor is wired so that it is only operational when the flow switch senses fluid flow. That is, when the flow switch senses flowing fluid, then an electrical circuit with the first sensor is closed. This feature can be of importance if the assembly is battery operated and power is to be conserved.

5 The outlet can be provided by a single central aperture of the valve seat. Alternatively, the chamber can have a plurality of outlets provided by a plurality of apertures spaced annularly about the valve seat, and the valve seat can have a central opening through which the stem can extend.

10 In addition to the mentioned "first" chamber, the body can have a second chamber with an inlet and an outlet for fluid from the fluid line. The outlet of the valve seat and the inlet of the second chamber can be one and the same.

 The assembly can have a further stem guide located within the second chamber for guiding the movement of the stem. The stem guide can extend from the valve seat and can comprise a sleeve containing a bush, such as a nylon bush, and the stem can extend through the
15 sleeve.

 If the assembly does not have a pressure relief valve for venting fluid from the first chamber, then pressure relief may be provided by the drive moving the sealing member from the valve seat.

20 The electrical components of the assembly can be wired in any suitable way known to persons skilled in the art.

 According to a third preferred form of the present invention, there is provided shut-off valve assembly for restricting the flow of fluid through or from a fluid line, said assembly comprising:

25 a body attachable to or within a fluid line and having at least one chamber therein with at least one inlet and one outlet for fluid from the fluid line;

 a valve seat that provides the outlet;

 a baffle arrangement located within the chamber;

30 a valve member having a sealing member movable between a shielded position, whereby said sealing member is substantially shielded by the baffle arrangement from a fluid stream moving from said inlet to said outlet, and an unshielded position, whereby the sealing member is in the path of the fluid stream and is movable thereby against the valve seat to seal the outlet;

 a drive that when energised moves the sealing member to the shielded position and when de-energised moves the sealing member to the unshielded position; and

a control mechanism for selectively energising or de-energising the drive.

This third preferred form of the invention is particularly suitable for stopping the flow of fluid from or within a fluid line, such as the flow of water through a tap or shower head or oil through a pipeline. The assembly can be modified, upsized or downsized for any suitable application.

The third preferred form of the invention can have one or more of the features described in respect of the broadest form of the invention. The drive can be as described for the second preferred form of the invention.

Preferably, the control mechanism includes a sensor that, when triggered by fluid flowing through the chamber, energises the drive to move the sealing member to the shielded position. Preferably, the sensor comprises a flow switch that closes an electrical circuit to energise the solenoid when fluid is flowing through the chamber, and if fluid is not flowing through the chamber, then the circuit is opened and the solenoid is de-energised. The flow switch can be mounted to a sidewall of the body.

The control mechanism can further comprise, for example, a battery that provides power to the solenoid for a predetermined period of time, a timer that shuts off power to the solenoid after a predetermined period of time, and/or signal transmitting/broadcasting and receiving units for operating the solenoid from a remote location.

In one embodiment of the invention, the control mechanism comprises a battery that provides power to the solenoid for a predetermined period of time. When the battery runs out of power, the solenoid is de-energised and the sealing member seals the outlet. Preferably, the battery is a rechargeable battery that can be charged to provide power to the solenoid for, say, 10, 20, 30 or 40 minutes. The battery can be integrated into the body of the assembly or can be remote from the body.

In another embodiment, the control mechanism comprises a timer that shuts off power to the solenoid after a predetermined period of time. Such timers are well known in the art and feature, for example, in stereo systems and video recorders. The timer can be programmable and can be integrated into the body of the assembly or can be remote from the body.

In another embodiment, the control mechanism comprises a timer that is programmable by way of a remote electronic terminal, such as an EFTPOS terminal. A person can program the timer by way of the electronic terminal for a select period of time after swiping a credit card or like card through the electronic terminal.

In yet another embodiment of the invention, the control mechanism can comprise signal (eg. radio, microwave, infrared) transmitting/broadcasting and receiving units for operating the solenoid from a distance, even by satellite.

The control mechanism can comprise any combination of the above or any other suitable
5 mechanism known to persons skilled in the art.

In some instances, the solenoid may not be strong enough to lift the sealing member from the valve seat without first providing some sort of pressure relief. Preferably, the assembly further including a pressure-relief arrangement for the chamber comprising:

- a second sealing member attached to the stem;
 - 10 a housing for the second sealing member having a valve seat and one or more fluid inlets adjacent to said valve seat; and
 - a coil spring extending between the second sealing member and the housing,
- wherein when the chamber outlet is sealed, the second sealing member seals the valve seat of the housing and extends from within the baffle housing, and to de-pressurise the chamber
15 the solenoid is energised to cause the second sealing member to move from its valve seat and for fluid to flow through the housing fluid inlets between said sealing members and through the housing valve seat, at which point the solenoid can also move the first sealing member to the shielded position and retract the housing within the baffle arrangement against the force of the coil spring.

20 The term "comprise", or variations of the term such as "comprises" or "comprising", are used herein to denote the inclusion of a stated integer or stated integers but not to exclude any other integer or any other integers, unless in the context or usage an exclusive interpretation of the term is required.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

25 Figure 1 is a cross sectional view of a shut-off valve assembly according to an embodiment of the invention;

Figure 2 is a cross sectional view of part of a shut-off valve assembly according to an embodiment of the invention;

Figure 3 is a cross sectional view of part of a shut-off valve assembly according to an
30 embodiment of the invention;

Figure 4 is a part detailed perspective view of a shut-off valve assembly connected to a tap and sink, according to an embodiment of the invention;

Figure 5 is a perspective view of a shut-off valve assembly according to an embodiment

of the invention;

Figure 6 is a part detailed perspective view of a shut-off valve assembly connected to a tap and sink, according to an embodiment of the invention;

Figure 7 is a part detailed perspective view of a shut-off valve assembly connected to a tap and sink, according to an embodiment of the invention;

Figure 8 is a perspective view of a shut-off valve assembly according to an embodiment of the invention;

Figure 9 is an exploded cross sectional view of part of a shut-off valve assembly according to an embodiment of the invention;

Figure 10 is a top plan view of the assembly of Figure 9; and

Figure 11 is a bottom plan view of the assembly of Figure 10.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

In all of the drawings, like reference numerals refer to like parts.

Figure 1 shows a shut-off valve assembly 1 for restricting the flow of water from a tap into a sink when the water level within the sink reaches a predetermined level.

The assembly 1 is attachable to a threaded end of a tap (not shown) and basically comprises a body 2, a valve seat 3, a baffle arrangement 5, 27, a valve member 4 and a drive 6, 7, 8.

The body 2 has an upper chamber 11 and a lower chamber 12. Upper chamber 11 has an inlet 14 for water from the tap and a plurality of outlets 16. Lower chamber 12 has a plurality of inlets, which are the same as the outlets 16 of the upper chamber 11, and an outlet 15. The body 2 has a cylindrical sidewall 9 and an end cap 10. The sidewall 9 and the end cap 10 are threaded (not illustrated) for attachment to one another. The end cap 10 has a spout 13, a free-end of which has inlet 14 and is threaded for attachment to the tap. The body 2 comprises brass or plastics material.

The valve seat 3 separates the upper chamber 11 from the lower chamber 12 and provides the outlets/inlets 16. The valve seat 3 is made of brass or plastics material and has a surface layer of neoprene 17. The outlets/inlets 16 of the valve seat 3 are primarily located at an outer peripheral region of the valve seat 3.

The valve member 4 has a sealing member 18 located within the upper chamber 11 and a stem 19 that extends through a central opening 20 of the valve seat 3 and through the outlet 15. The sealing member 18 comprises a brass or plastic support disk 21 and has a surface layer of neoprene 22. The neoprene layer 22 faces the valve seat 3. The stem 19 is rod-shaped and is

attached to the sealing member 18 with retaining nuts 23. The stem 19 comprises brass or plastics material.

The baffle arrangement 5, 27 includes a baffle housing 5 for substantially shielding the sealing member 18 from a water stream moving from inlet 14 to outlets 16 when the tap has
5 been turned on. The baffle housing 5 has a top wall 24 and a sidewall 25 extending therefrom. The baffle housing 5 together with the body 2 define passages 26 through which water from the inlet 14 can flow to the outlets 16.

The baffle housing 5 has perforated sidewalls 27 that extend between the top wall 24 and end cap 10 and which serve to slow the flow of water to the outlets 16.

10 The assembly 1 has a stem guide 29 located within the lower chamber 12 for guiding the movement of the stem 19. The stem guide 29 has a brass or plastic sleeve 30 containing a nylon bush 31 and the stem 19 extends through the sleeve 30.

The drive 6, 7, 8 comprises a ball float 6, a float arm 7 and a pivot arm 8 for moving the sealing member 18 between the shielded position and an unshielded position whereby the
15 sealing member 18 is in the path of the water stream.

The pivot arm 8 is connected to the stem 19 and is adjustably connected to the float 6. The pivot arm 8 is elongate and is made of brass or plastics material. The pivot arm 8 is adjustably connected to the float 6 by way of the float arm 7 that extends from the float 6. The float arm 7 is connected to the float 6 with retaining nuts 45. The float arm 7 extends
20 substantially parallel to the stem 19. The float arm 7 is rod-shaped and is made of plastics material.

The length of the float arm 7 is adjustable so that the predetermined level can be adjusted for different sinks, basins etc. The float arm 7 comprises two rod-shaped pieces 39, 40 that have threaded ends and these pieces 39, 40 can be adjustably connected by way of a threaded fitting
25 41.

The assembly 1 has a float arm guide 36 connected to the body 2 for guiding the movement of the float arm 7. The float arm guide 36 is connected to the body 2 with a pair of brass or plastic spacer arms 46. The float arm guide 36 comprises a brass or plastic sleeve 37 containing a nylon bush 38 and the float arm 7 extends through the sleeve 37.

30 The pivot arm 8 has slots 42, 43 (not clearly shown) through which the stem 19 and float arm 7 extend. The stem 19 and float arm 7 have washers (not shown) and retainers 44, 41 each side of the slots 42, 43 so that the float arm 7 can move the pivot arm 8 and the pivot arm 8 can move the stem 19. Retainers 44 are retaining nuts and the threaded fitting 41 also acts as a

retainer.

The assembly 1 has a deflector 32 located within the lower chamber 12 for deflecting water away from the stem guide 29 and for ensuring that a strong water stream does not impede movement of the pivot arm 8. The deflector 32 is of general cylindrical shape and has a lower
5 region 33 that flares towards the sidewall 9 of the body 2. The deflector 32 is made of brass or plastics material. The deflector 32 extends from the valve seat 3 and the stem guide 29 is located within and connected to the deflector 32.

The deflector 32 has a part 34 that extends through the outlet 15 and is connected to the pivot arm 8 at a point designated by numeral 35 so that the pivot arm 8 can pivot relative to the
10 body 2. The length of the pivot arm 8 between slot 43 and pivot point 35 is about three times that of the length of the pivot arm 8 between pivot point 35 and slot 42.

The assembly 1 can have a pressure-release valve for venting water from the upper chamber 11 when the sealing member 18 has sealed outlets 16. Otherwise, it may be difficult to remove the assembly 1 from the tap as upper chamber 11 will be under pressure. As the
15 assembly 1 of Figure 1 does not have a pressure-release valve, the valve member 4 is adapted such that water can slowly leak between the sealing member 18 and stem 19.

In use, the length of the float arm 7 is first adjusted to suit the depth of the sink. Float arm piece 39 can also be replaced with a longer or shorter piece. The length of the float arm 7 determines at what water level the sealing member 18 will seal the apertures 16. The assembly 1
20 is attached to the sink's tap. The tap is then turned on and water flows through inlet 14, through passages 26, through outlets 16 and through outlet 15. Initially, the sealing member 18 is within the baffle housing 5 and very little water (probably less than 10%) flows between the baffle housing 5 and the sealing member 18.

As the sink fills with water, the ball float 6 rises, the float arm 7 rises, the pivot arm 8
25 pivots, the stem 19 is pulled downwards by the pivot arm 8, and the sealing member 18 is pulled from the baffle housing 5 towards the valve seat 3. When the sealing member 18 leaves the confines of the baffle housing 5, more water flows between the sealing member 18 and the baffle housing 5 and there is an increase in water pressure on the sealing member 18. This increase in water pressure forces the sealing member 18 against the valve seat 3 and results in the sealing of
30 outlets 16.

Referring now to Figure 2, there is shown part of a second embodiment of a shut-off valve assembly 50 for restricting the flow of water from a tap into a sink when the water level within the sink reaches a predetermined level.

The assembly 50 comprises a body 52, a valve seat 53, a baffle arrangement 55, 90, 91 (only partly labeled), a valve member 54, a drive 80, 84, and a sensor system including a first sensor 57 and a second sensor 56.

The body 52 fits within a part of the tap or to an end of the tap. This may be achieved by having part of the body 52 threaded. The body 52 has a chamber 61 with inlets 64 and an outlet 65 for water from the tap. The body 52 has a cylindrical sidewall 59 and an attachable end cap 60. The end cap 60 has a plurality of apertures 64 that provide the inlets 64 and a hexagonal head 180 that can be engaged by a tool when attaching or detaching the end cap 60. The body 52 comprises brass or plastics material.

The valve seat 53 provides outlet 65 in the form of a central aperture 65. The valve seat 53 is made of brass or plastics material and has a surface layer of neoprene (not labeled). The valve seat 53 is threaded for attachment to a threaded lower end of the body 52 (not shown). A lower surface of the valve seat 53 has gripping tabs 190 for enabling the valve seat 53 to be screwed into engagement with the body 52. The surface layer of neoprene seals against a circumferential rim 198 of the body 52.

The valve member 54 has a sealing member 68 located within the chamber 61 and a stem 69 extending therefrom. The sealing member 68 comprises a brass or plastic support disk and has a surface layer of neoprene (not labeled). The neoprene layer faces the neoprene layer of the valve seat 53. The stem 69 is rod-shaped and is attached to the sealing member 68 with retaining nuts 73. The stem 69 comprises brass or plastics material.

The baffle arrangement 55, 90, 91 includes a baffle housing 55 for substantially shielding the sealing member 68 from a water stream moving from inlets 64 to outlet 65 when the tap has been turned on. The baffle housing 55 has a top wall 74 and a sidewall 75 extending therefrom. The baffle housing 55 together with the body 52 define passages 240 through which water can flow. The baffle housing 55 has perforated walls 90, 91 that extend between sidewall 75 and sidewall 59 of the body 52, and these serve to slow the flow of water to the outlet 65. The baffle housing 55 can comprise brass or plastics material.

The drive 80, 84 comprises a solenoid 80 having a magnetic coil 82 hermitically sealed within a casing 83. The drive 80, 84 also includes a coil spring 84 that extends between the baffle housing 55 and the sealing member 68. The solenoid 80 is located between the inlet 64 and the baffle housing 55. The magnetic coil 82 and spring 84 are each wound about the stem 69. The solenoid 80 is powered by any suitable power source, whether it be a mains supply, a battery, A.C. or D.C.

The assembly 50 has a stem guide 140 located within the chamber 61 for guiding the movement of the stem 69. The stem guide 140 extends between the top wall 74 of the baffle housing 55 and the solenoid 80 and comprises a sleeve 141 containing a nylon bush 142.

Sensor 56 is used to sense the flow of water through chamber 61 and sensor 57 is used to
5 sense the level of water within the sink. Sensor 56 is a flow switch 56 that closes an electrical circuit to energise the solenoid 80 when water is flowing through the chamber 61, and if water is not flowing through the chamber 61 then the circuit is opened and the solenoid 80 is de-energised. The flow switch 56 is mounted to sidewall 59 of the body 52.

Sensor 57 is wired such that it is only operational when the flow switch 56 senses water
10 flowing through the chamber 61. That is, when the flow switch 56 senses water flow, then an electrical circuit with sensor 57 is closed.

Sensor 57 is also wired such that when it does sense water, the solenoid 80 is de-energised. That is, when sensor 57 is triggered, an electrical circuit with the solenoid 80 is opened.

15 Figure 3 shows part of a third embodiment of the assembly 51 that is virtually identical to assembly 50, except that the body 52 has a second chamber 96 with multiple inlets 65 and a further stem guide 79 for guiding the movement of the stem 69. The stem guide 79 has a brass or plastic sleeve 97 containing a nylon bush 98 and the stem 69 extends through the sleeve 97.

Assembly 50 or 51 can have a pressure relief valve for venting water from the chamber
20 61 after the outlet 65 or outlets 65 have been sealed. Alternatively, the valve member 54 of each assembly 50, 51 can be adapted such that water slowly leaks between the sealing member 68 and stem 69.

Figures 4 and 5 show that sensor 57 can comprise a laser sensor that directs a laser beam towards a bottom wall of a sink, and when the water reaches a predetermined level within the
25 sink, the laser sensor de-energises the solenoid 80.

Figure 4 shows the assembly 50 or 51 fitted to a tap 100 and sink 105. The body 52 is fitted within a neck of tap 100 and sensor 57 is part of a combined keypad/display and laser sensor unit 101 which is connected to tap 100 by way of a bracket. The unit 101 is powered by an internal battery. A laser sensor 102 is located at a bottom of the unit 101 and directs a laser
30 beam towards a bottom wall 104 of the sink 105. The keypad/display part of the unit 101 has keys 106 for setting the level of water that the sink 105 is to contain, by varying the characteristics of the laser beam produced by sensor 102. The beam can be set such that the sensor 102 can detect, for instance, a sink 105 partly filled or fully filled with water. When the

water reaches the predetermined level within the sink 105, the laser sensor 102 de-energises the solenoid 80.

Figure 5 shows that the body 52 can be screwed onto an end of a tap 110 and that a keypad/display unit 111, a battery holder 112 and a laser sensor 113 are mounted to the body 52.

5 The laser sensor 113 directs a laser beam towards a bottom wall of a sink. The keypad/display unit 111 is programmable with regard to water level settings and also displays the charge on the battery.

Referring now to Figure 6, there is shown another embodiment of the sensor 57 for assembly 50 or 51. This figure shows the body 52 fitted within a neck of a tap 121 and the tap
10 121 is mounted to a sink 123. Sensor 57 comprises a touch mat 120 that is attached to the sink 123 by way of suction cups, and a keypad/display unit 124 is mounted to a top rim of the sink 123. The solenoid 80, the touch mat 120 and the keypad/display unit 124 are powered by a mains supply 130. The touch mat 120 has low "L", medium "M" and high "H" settings.

Referring now to any one of Figures 2-6, in use, the body 52 is attached to or fitted
15 within a part of a tap, the tap is turned on, water flows through chamber 61, flow switch 56 is triggered, solenoid 80 is energised and sealing member 68 is moved to the shielded position within baffle housing 55. With water flowing through the chamber 61, sensor 57 (ie. the touch mat or laser sensor) is operational. The keypad/display unit is used to set the water level at which the sealing member 68 will seal against the valve seat 53. When the predetermined water level is
20 reached, the circuit between sensor 57 and the solenoid 80 is opened and the solenoid 80 de-energises. With the solenoid 80 de-energised, the spring 84 moves the sealing member 68 out of the baffle housing 55 to an unshielded position, and water flowing through the chamber 61 flows between the sealing member 68 and the baffle housing 55 to force the sealing member 68 against the valve seat 53 to seal the outlet/s 65.

25 Referring now to Figures 7 and 8, there is shown another embodiment of sensor 57 comprising a micro-switch and float arrangement. In Figure 7, the laser sensor 102 of Figure 4 has been replaced with a micro-switch 160, an arm 161 of adjustable length and a ball float 162. In Figure 8, the laser sensor 113 of Figure 5 has been replaced with a micro-switch and float sensor 160-162.

30 In use, the arm 161 is adjusted to the required length and is attached to the micro-switch 160. When the ball float 162 rises with the water in the sink to the predetermined level, the arm 161 triggers the micro-switch 160, the solenoid 80 de-energises, and the valve member 68 seals against the outlet/s 65.

In this way, the sink will not overflow with water and the wastage of water is minimised.

Figures 9-11 show a shut-off valve assembly 201 that is particularly suitable for stopping the flow of fluid from or within a fluid line, such as the flow of water through a tap or shower head or oil through a pipeline. The assembly 201 is very similar to assembly 50 shown in Figure 2, and like parts are represented by like numerals.

Assembly 201 has differences to assembly 50 in that sensor 57 is replaced with a drive controller for selectively energising and de-energising the solenoid 80. The drive controller includes flow switch 56. Furthermore, assembly 201 has a pressure-relief arrangement 202-207 for venting water from the chamber 61 after the sealing member 68 has sealed the outlet 65. Without the pressure relief arrangement, some solenoids 80 may not be able to lift the sealing member 68 from the valve seat 53.

In a first embodiment, the drive controller comprises a rechargeable battery (not shown) that has enough charge to energise the solenoid 80 for a predetermined period of time, say, 10, 20, 30 or 40 minutes. The solenoid 80 is energised once the flow switch 56 is closed by the passage of water through the chamber 61. When the battery runs out of power, the solenoid 80 de-energises and the sealing member 68 seals the outlet 65.

In a second embodiment, the drive controller comprises a programmable timer (not shown) that shuts off power to the solenoid 80 after a predetermined period of time. The timer can be attached to the body 52 or can be remote from the body 52.

In third embodiment, the drive controller comprises a timer that is programmable by way of a remote EFTPOS terminal. A user can program the timer for a select period of time after swiping a credit card through the EFTPOS terminal. The user can pay for a predetermined period of time which begins at the time that the flow switch 56 is activated by flowing water.

In a fourth embodiment, the drive controller comprises signal (eg. radio, microwave, infrared) transmitting/broadcasting and receiving units for operating the solenoid 80 from a distance, say, by satellite.

The pressure-relief arrangement 202-207 for the chamber 61 comprises a second sealing member 203 attached to the stem 69, a coil spring 207 wound around the stem 69, and a housing 202 for the second sealing member 203 having a valve seat 204 and fluid inlets 205 adjacent to the valve seat 204. When chamber outlet 65 is sealed, the second sealing member 203 seals valve seat 204 and extends from within the baffle housing 55. In order to de-pressurise the chamber 61, the solenoid 80 is energised to cause the second sealing member 203 to move from its valve seat 204 and for water to flow (as shown in Figure 9) through fluid inlets 205 between

the sealing members 68, 203 and through a central aperture 206 of valve seat 204, at which point the solenoid 80 is able to move sealing member 68 to a shielded position adjacent the baffle housing 55 and to retract the housing 202 within the baffle arrangement 55.

In order to seal the valve seat outlet 65, solenoid 80 is de-energised and the springs 84, 207 move the sealing member 68 to an unshielded position distal of the baffle housing 55, at which point water can flow between sealing member 68 and valve seat 204, between sealing member 203 and a top wall (not labeled) of the housing 202, as well as between housing 202 and baffle housing 55. The water pressure forces the sealing member 68 against the valve seat 53 to seal the outlet 65.

Assembly 201 may be of particular use in the hotel industry in answer to the problem of some guests using excessive amounts of hot water. That is, assembly 201 enables the amount of hot water used by a guest to be monitored and regulated, and the guest can be charged based on the amount of water consumed.

Alternatively, multiple assemblies 201 can fitted within an oil pipeline and the flow of oil within the pipeline can be regulated as required. This may be of importance if a section of the pipeline requires maintenance and the flow of oil needs to be stopped. The solenoid 80 of each assembly 201 can be controlled remotely by way of satellite.

Whilst the above has been given by way of illustrative example of the invention, many modifications and variations may be made thereto by persons skilled in the art without departing from the broad scope and ambit of the invention as herein set forth.

CLAIMS:

1. A shut-off valve assembly for regulating the flow of fluid through or from a fluid line, said assembly comprising:
 - a body attachable to or within a fluid line and having at least one chamber therein with at least one inlet and one outlet for fluid from the fluid line;
 - a valve seat that provides the outlet;
 - a baffle arrangement located within the chamber;
 - a valve member having a sealing member movable between a shielded position, whereby the sealing member is substantially shielded by the baffle arrangement from a fluid stream moving from said inlet to said outlet, and an unshielded position, whereby the sealing member is movable by the fluid stream against the valve seat to seal the outlet; and
 - a drive for moving the sealing member between the shielded and unshielded positions.
2. A shut-off valve assembly for restricting the flow of fluid from a fluid line into a receptacle when the fluid level within the receptacle reaches a predetermined level, said assembly comprising:
 - a body attachable to a fluid line and having an upper chamber and a lower chamber therein each with at least one inlet and one outlet for fluid from the fluid line;
 - a valve seat that provides the outlet for the upper chamber;
 - a baffle arrangement located within the upper chamber;
 - a valve member having a sealing member movable between a shielded position, whereby said sealing member is substantially shielded by the baffle arrangement from a fluid stream moving from the upper chamber inlet to the upper chamber outlet, and an unshielded position, whereby the sealing member is movable by the fluid stream against the valve seat to seal the upper chamber outlet; and
 - a drive, comprising a float pivotally connected to the valve member, for moving the sealing member between the shielded and unshielded positions,
 - with the construction and arrangement being such that when the float rises with the fluid level in a receptacle to a predetermined level, the sealing member moves to the unshielded position.
3. The assembly of claim 2, wherein the baffle arrangement comprises a baffle housing for housing the sealing member when in the shielded position.
4. The assembly of claim 3, wherein the baffle arrangement further comprises perforated walls that extend between the baffle housing and the body.

5. The assembly of claim 2, wherein the sealing member comprises a support disk having a rubber surface facing the valve seat.
6. The assembly of claim 5, wherein the valve member further comprises a stem extending from the sealing member.
- 5 7. The assembly of claim 6, wherein the valve seat has a central opening through which extends the stem.
8. The assembly of claim 7, wherein the drive further comprises a pivot arm that interconnects the stem and float and is pivotable relative to the body.
9. The assembly of claim 8 further comprising a stem guide for guiding the stem, and said
10 guide is located within the lower chamber.
10. The assembly of claim 9, wherein the stem guide comprises a sleeve containing a bush and the stem extends through the sleeve.
11. The assembly of claim 10 further comprising a deflector located within the lower chamber for deflecting fluid away from the stem guide and for dispersing the fluid stream.
- 15 12. The assembly of claim 11, wherein the deflector extends from the valve seat, the stem guide is located within the deflector, and a lower end of the deflector extends from within the lower chamber outlet and is pivotally connected to the pivot arm.
13. The assembly of claim 12, wherein the pivot arm is adjustably connected to the float by way of a float arm that extends from the float.
- 20 14. The assembly of claim 13, wherein the length of the pivot arm between where the float arm connects and the point at which the pivot arm is connected to the deflector is about three times that of the length of the pivot arm between the said point and where the stem connects.
15. The assembly of claim 13 further comprising a float arm guide connected to the body for guiding the float arm.
- 25 16. The assembly of claim 15, wherein said float arm guide comprises a sleeve containing a bush and the float arm extends through the sleeve.
17. The assembly of claim 2 further comprising a pressure-release valve for venting fluid from the upper chamber.
18. The assembly of claim 17, wherein the valve member is adapted to slowly leak fluid
30 from the upper chamber.
19. The assembly of claim 2, wherein the body comprises a cylindrical sidewall, an end cap attachable to the sidewall, the end cap has a threaded spout and the inlet is located at the end of the spout.

20. The assembly of claim 2, wherein the chamber has a plurality of outlets provided by apertures of the valve seat.

21. A shut-off valve assembly for restricting the flow of fluid from a fluid line into a receptacle when a level of fluid within the receptacle reaches a predetermined level, said
5 assembly comprising:

a body attachable to or within a fluid line and having at least one chamber therein with at least one inlet and one outlet for fluid from the fluid line;

a valve seat that provides the outlet;

a baffle arrangement located within the at least one chamber;

10 a valve member having a sealing member movable between a shielded position, whereby said sealing member is substantially shielded by the baffle arrangement from a fluid stream moving from said inlet to said outlet, and an unshielded position, whereby the sealing member is in the path of the fluid stream and is movable thereby against the valve seat to seal the outlet;

a drive for moving the sealing member between the shielded and unshielded positions;

15 and

a sensor system including a first sensor for sensing the level of fluid within a receptacle,

with the construction and arrangement being such that when the fluid in the receptacle rises to a predetermined level, the first sensor causes the drive to move the sealing member to the unshielded position.

20 22. The assembly of claim 21, wherein the baffle arrangement comprises a baffle housing for housing the sealing member when in the shielded position.

23. The assembly of claim 22, wherein the baffle arrangement further comprises perforated walls that extend between the baffle housing and the body.

24. The assembly of claim 22, wherein the sealing member comprises a support disk having
25 a rubber surface facing the valve seat.

25. The assembly of claim 24, wherein the valve member further comprises a stem extending from the sealing member.

26. The assembly of claim 25, wherein the drive comprises a solenoid, that when energised moves the sealing member to the shielded position, and a biasing member that moves the sealing
30 member to the unshielded position when the solenoid is de-energised.

27. The assembly of claim 26, wherein the solenoid has a magnetic coil that is wound about the stem.

28. The assembly of claim 26, wherein the biasing member is a spring wound about the stem

and the spring extends between the baffle housing and the sealing member.

29. The assembly of claim 26, wherein the first sensor comprises a pressure-sensitive mat, a laser sensor, an infra-red light sensor, or a micro-switch that is triggered by a float that rises with the rising fluid level within the receptacle.

5 30. The assembly of claim 29, wherein first sensor is wired such that the solenoid is de-energised when the first sensor senses fluid.

31. The assembly of claim 30, wherein the sensor system further comprises a second sensor for sensing the flow of fluid through the chamber.

10 32. The assembly of claim 31, wherein the second sensor comprises a flow switch that closes an electrical circuit to energise the solenoid when fluid is flowing through the chamber, and if fluid is not flowing through the chamber, then the circuit is opened and the solenoid is de-energised.

33. The assembly of claim 21, wherein the outlet is provided by a central aperture of the valve seat.

15 34. The assembly of claim 26, wherein the chamber has a plurality of outlets provided by a plurality of apertures of the valve seat.

35. The assembly of claim 34, wherein the valve seat has a central opening through which extends the stem.

20 36. The assembly of claim 35, wherein the body comprises a further chamber having at least one outlet and inlets provided by said valve seat apertures.

37. The assembly of claim 36 comprising a further stem guide within the further chamber.

38. The assembly of claim 37, wherein said further stem guide comprises a sleeve containing a bush and the stem extends through the sleeve.

25 39. The assembly of claim 38, wherein said sleeve of the further stem guide extends from the valve seat.

40. The assembly of claim 21, wherein the body comprises a cylindrical sidewall, an end cap attachable to the sidewall, and the end cap has a plurality of inlets for the chamber.

41. A shut-off valve assembly for restricting the flow of fluid through or from a fluid line, said assembly comprising:

30 a body attachable to or within a fluid line and having at least one chamber therein with at least one inlet and one outlet for fluid from the fluid line;

a valve seat that provides the outlet;

a baffle arrangement located within the chamber;

a valve member having a sealing member movable between a shielded position, whereby said sealing member is substantially shielded by the baffle arrangement from a fluid stream moving from said inlet to said outlet, and an unshielded position, whereby the sealing member is in the path of the fluid stream and is movable thereby against the valve seat to seal the outlet;

5 a drive that when energised moves the sealing member to the shielded position and when de-energised moves the sealing member to the unshielded position; and

a control mechanism for selectively energising or de-energising the drive.

42. The assembly of claim 41, wherein the baffle arrangement comprises a baffle housing for shielding the sealing member when in the shielded position.

10 43. The assembly of claim 42, wherein the baffle arrangement further comprises perforated walls that extend between the baffle housing and the body.

44. The assembly of claim 42, wherein the sealing member comprises a support disk having a rubber surface facing the valve seat.

15 45. The assembly of claim 44, wherein the valve member comprises a stem extending from the sealing member.

46. The assembly of claim 41, wherein the outlet of the chamber is provided by a central aperture of the valve seat.

20 47. The assembly of claim 45, wherein the drive comprises a solenoid, that when energised moves the sealing member to the shielded position, and a biasing member that moves the sealing member to the unshielded position when the solenoid is de-energised.

48. The assembly of claim 47, wherein the solenoid has a magnetic coil that is wound about the stem.

49. The assembly of claim 47, wherein the biasing member is a spring wound about the stem and the spring extends between the baffle housing and the sealing member.

25 50. The assembly of claim 47, wherein the control mechanism includes a sensor that, when triggered by fluid flowing through the chamber, energises the drive to move the sealing member to the shielded position.

51. The assembly of claim 50, wherein said sensor comprises a flow switch that closes an electrical circuit to energise the solenoid when fluid is flowing through the chamber, and if fluid
30 is not flowing through the chamber, then the circuit is opened and the solenoid is de-energised.

52. The assembly of claim 51, wherein the control mechanism further comprises a battery that provides power to the solenoid for a predetermined period of time, a timer that shuts off power to the solenoid after a predetermined period of time, and/or signal

transmitting/broadcasting and receiving units for operating the solenoid from a remote location.

53. The assembly of claim 47 further including a pressure-relief arrangement for the chamber comprising:

a second sealing member attached to the stem;

5 a housing for the second sealing member having a valve seat and one or more fluid inlets adjacent to said valve seat; and

a coil spring extending between the second sealing member and the housing,

wherein when the chamber outlet is sealed, the second sealing member seals the valve seat of the housing and extends from within the baffle housing, and to de-pressurise the chamber
10 the solenoid is energised to cause the second sealing member to move from its valve seat and for fluid to flow through the housing fluid inlets between said sealing members and through the housing valve seat, at which point the solenoid can also move the first sealing member to the shielded position and retract the housing within the baffle arrangement against the force of said coil spring.

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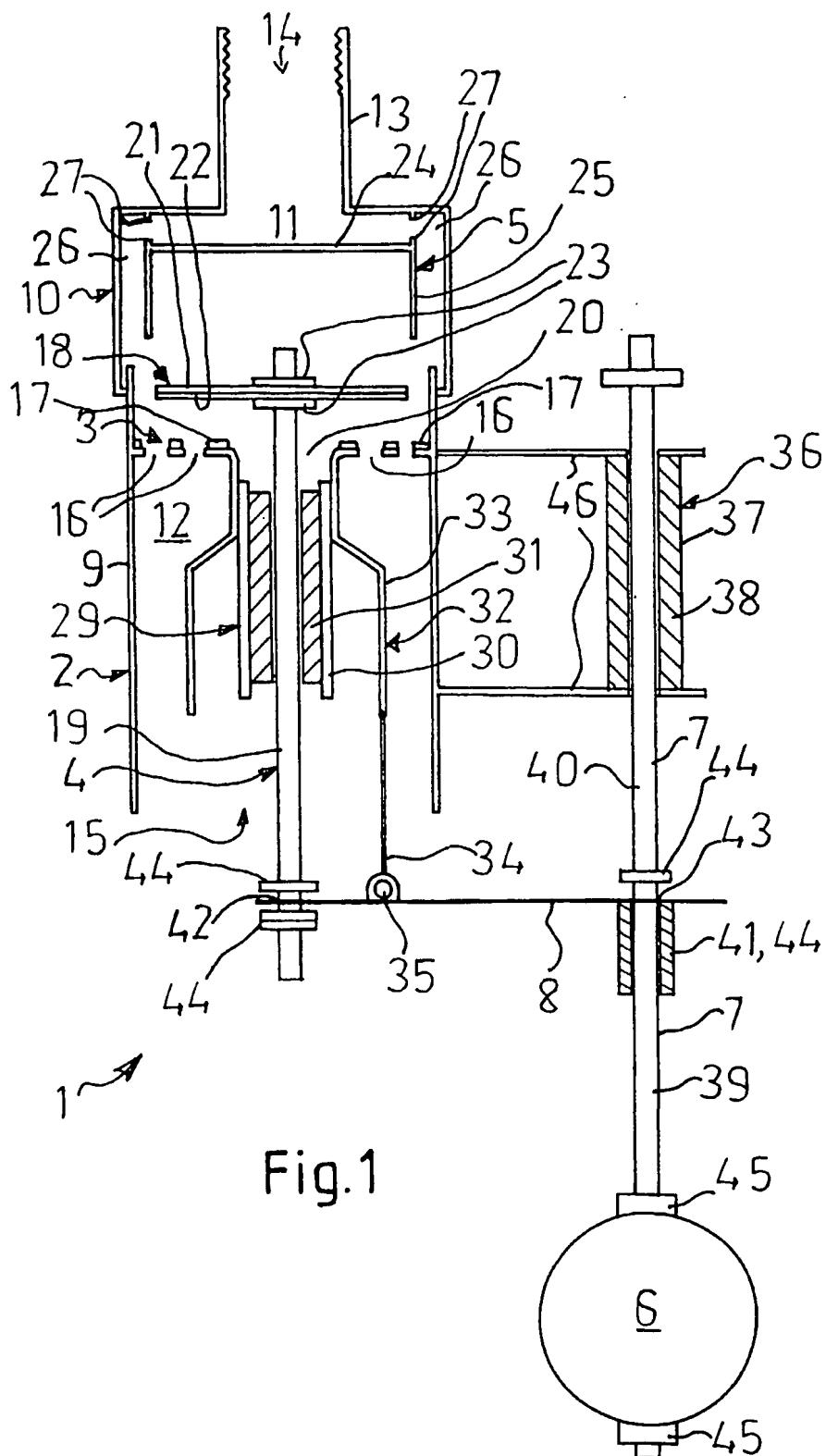


Fig.1

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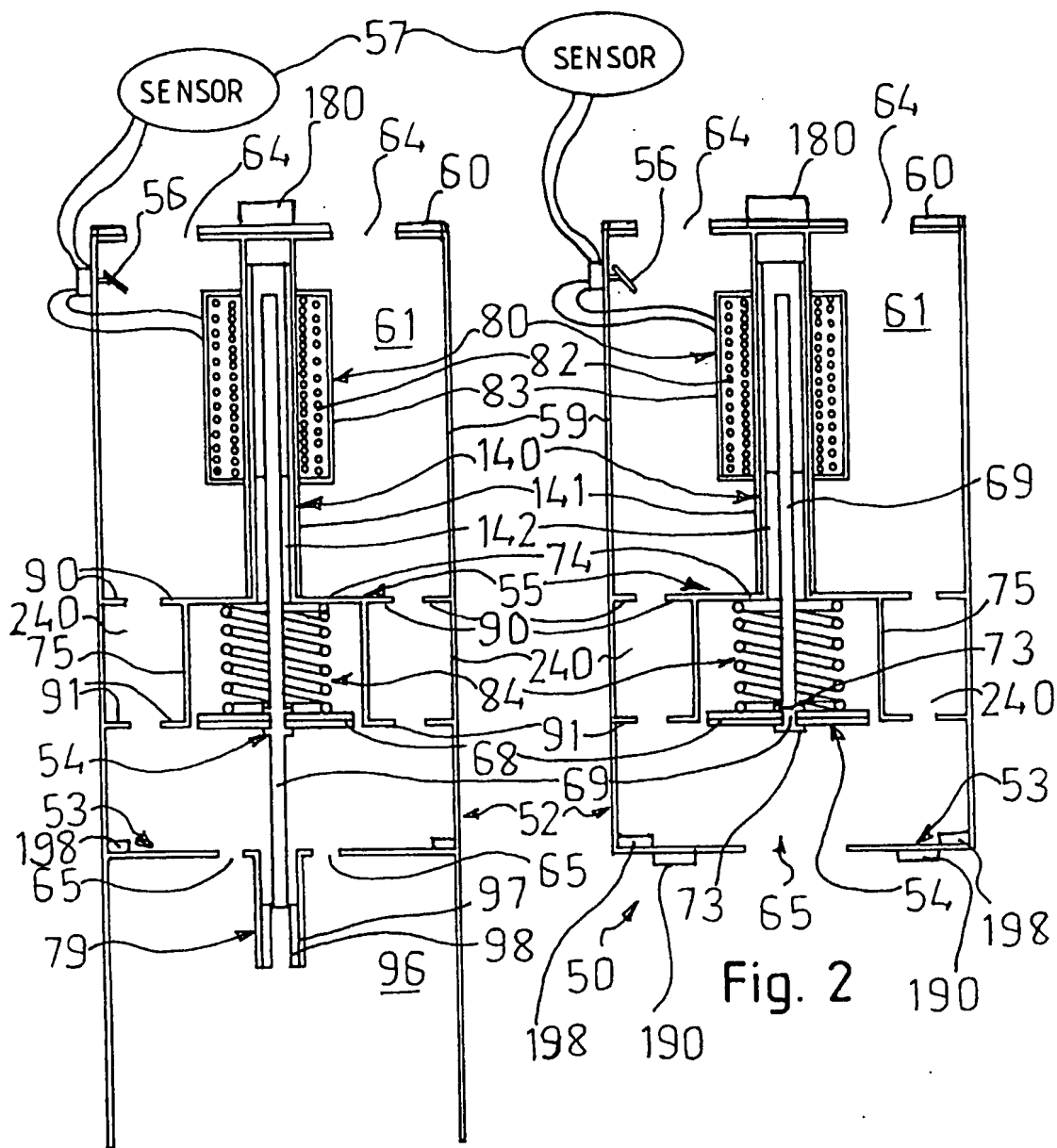
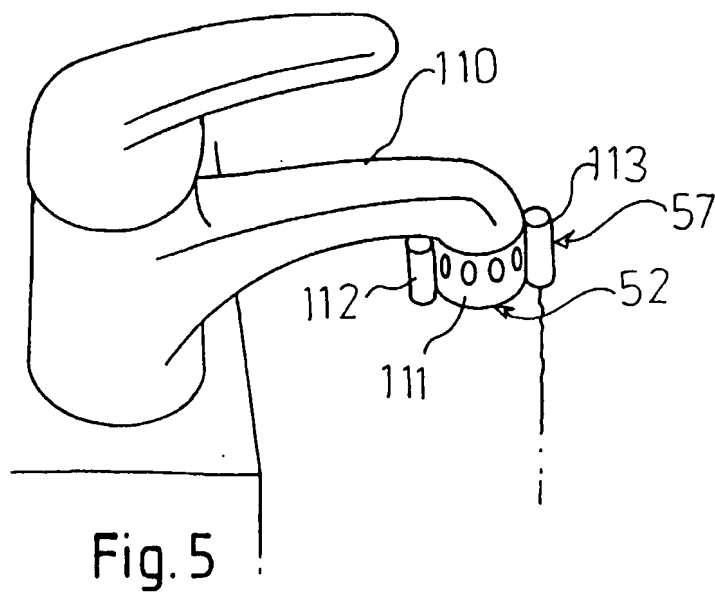
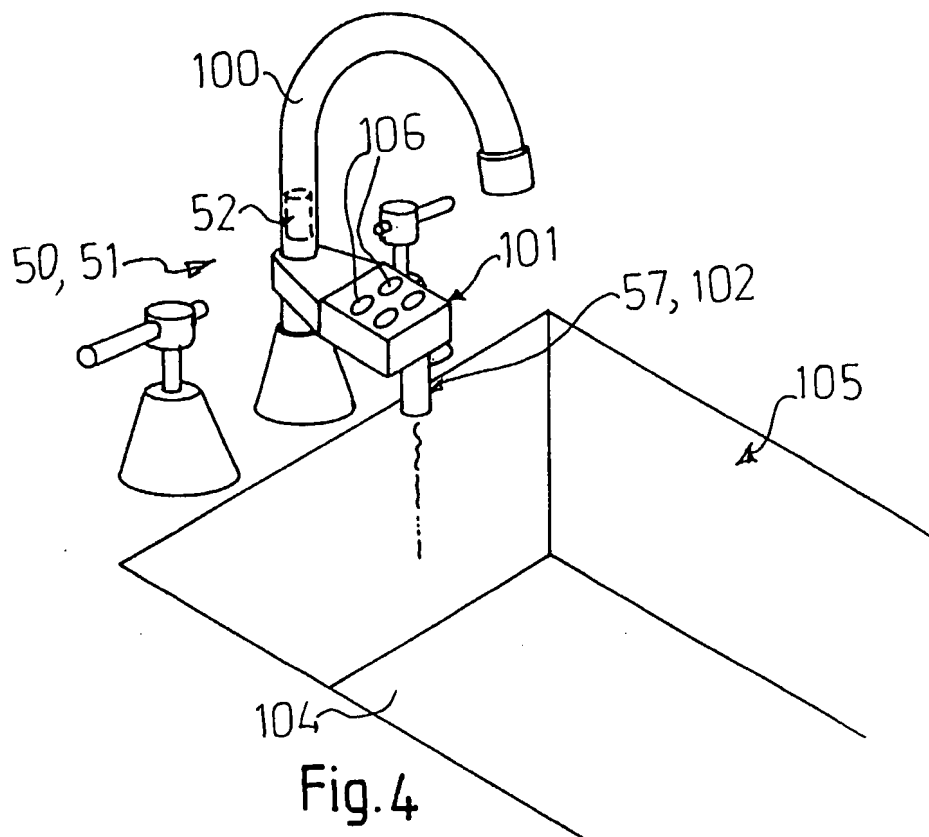


Fig. 2

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Fig. 3

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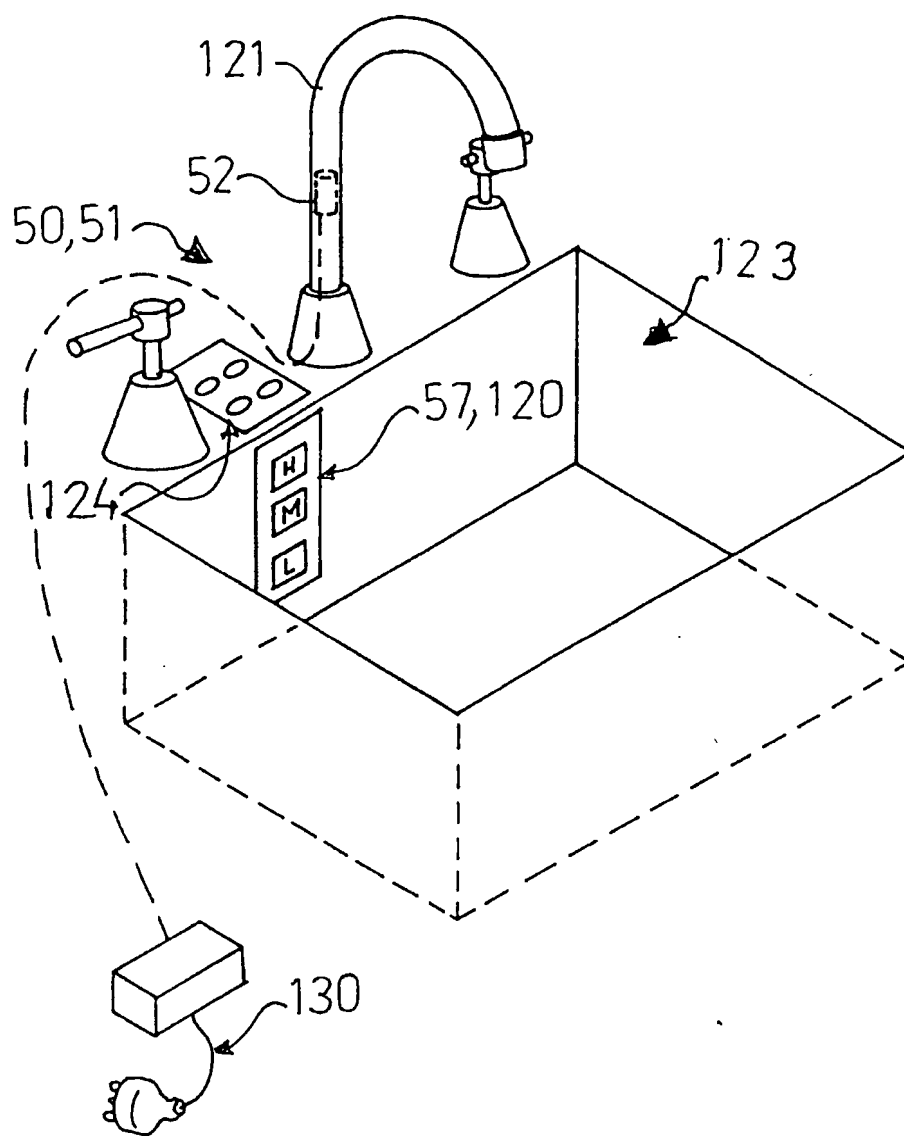


Fig. 6

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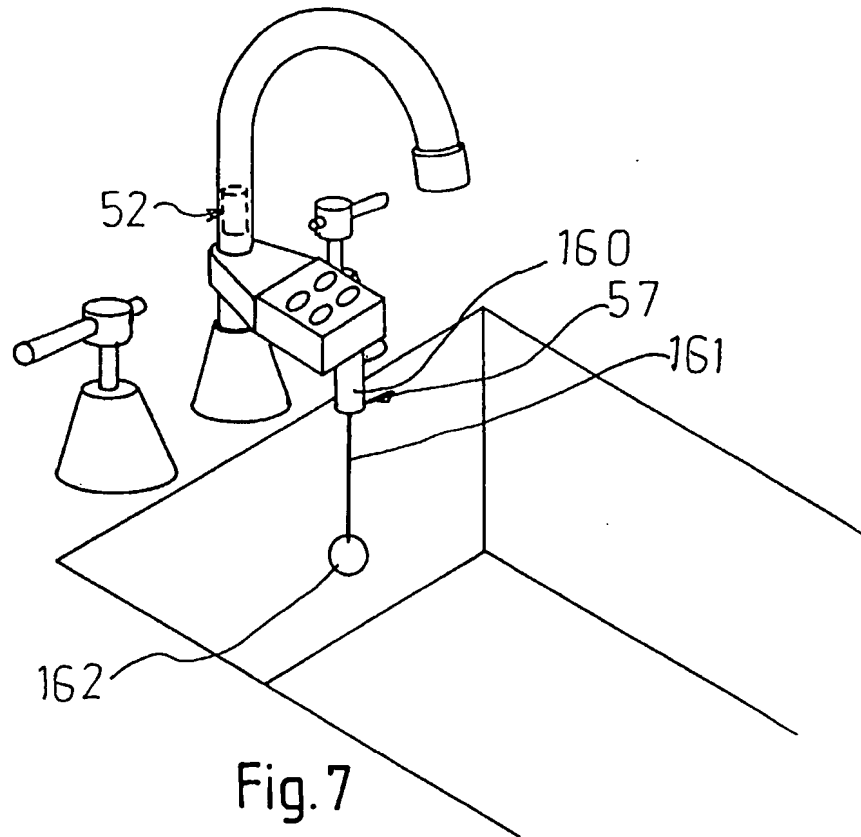


Fig. 7

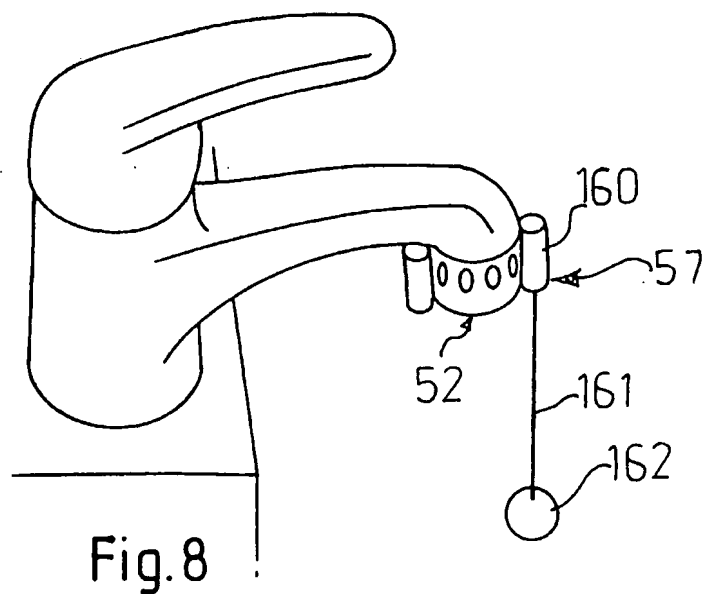


Fig. 8

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/AU02/00988

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTERInt. Cl. ⁷: F16L 55/10, F16K 21/18, 21/04

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC(7) : F16L 55/10, F16K 21/18, 21/04

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

AU: F16L 55/10, F16K 21/18, 21/04

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

Derwent Patents File : Dwpi

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US 5289846 A (ELIAS et al) 1 March 1994. See col. 1 line 60 - col. 2 line 17 & descrip.	1-53
X	DE 2421897 A (WIEGEL) 31 July 1975. All document.	1-11, 21-22, 41, 42, 44-46
Y		12-20, 23-25
X	DE 3827766 A (PUSPAS ARMATUREN GmbH) 28 September 1989. All document.	1, 2, 21, 41
X	FR 2335765 A (GRANDPIERRE) 15 July 1977. All document.	1-11, 21, 22, 41, 42

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C☒ See patent family annex

- * Special categories of cited documents:
- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
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Date of the actual completion of the international search
8 August 2002Date of mailing of the international search report
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/AU02/00988

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	FR 2703133 A (QUENTIN) 30 September 1994. All document.	1-11, 21,22, 41,42
X	GB 1487803 A (ENTREPRISE DE RECHERCHES ET D'ACTIVITES PETROLIERES (ELF)) 5 October 1977. All document.	1,2,21,41
X	WO 99/14523 A (BEREZNAI) 25 March 1999. All document. (especially figs 1-7)	1-11, 21,22, 41,42
	----- -- Note : The Y document, US 5289846 can be individually combined with any of the X documents.	

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/AU02/00988

This Annex lists the known "A" publication level patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The Australian Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent Document Cited in Search Report		Patent Family Member			
US	5289846	NONE			
DE	2421897	NONE			
DE	3827766	NONE			
FR	2335765	NONE			
FR	2703133	NONE			
GB	1487803	FR	2267501	IT	1037195
WO	9914523	AU	92769/98	EP	1012497
		EP	1012497	HU	9701533
		US	6240954	HU	9701534
		HU	9702557	HU	9702558
		HU	200002385	HU	9800375
END OF ANNEX					